

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Request under Article 5(6): For an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of Anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5(1) of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction







Activity Prior to the First Extension Request in 2008

- Following the conflict in 1982, it was estimated that 20,000 mines (both antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines) remained within the 122 mined areas.
- 1,855 mines were immediately removed and destroyed from mined areas.
- Stockpiles of 3,000 mines were also destroyed.
- All 122 mined areas perimeter-marked to exclude civilians.
- UK and Argentina agreed to a Joint Feasibility Study (published in 2007).





Activity During the First Extension Request Period

Phase	Number of mined areas	Area released (sq metres)	Anti- personnel mines	Anti-vehicle mines	BL755 Cluster Munitions	Unexploded Ordnance
1	4	89,540	678	568	2	10
2	0	3,490,000	0	0	0	85
3	6	1,024,241	233	32	0	0
4	25	2,427,258	3,172	327	19	25
5 a	54	4,854,391	4,173	245	1	43
Totals	89	11,885,430	8,256	1,226	22	183





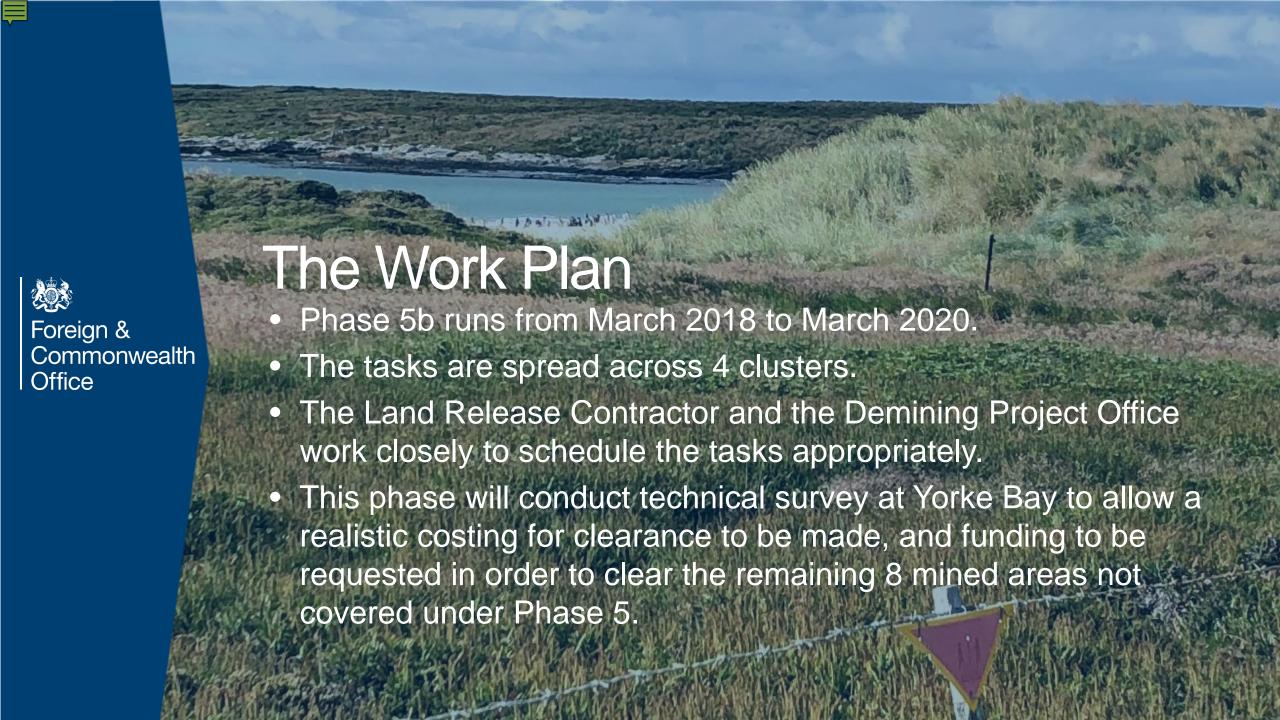
Means used to release areas known or suspected to contain mines

- Principles
- All work meets or exceeds IMAS
- Processes, techniques and equipment



The Challenges

- Remote geographical location: logistical planning
- Limited capacity: limited accommodation and medical facilities
- Adverse weather conditions
- Terrain
- Isolated minefields with difficult access
- Minefield records were not created for all mined areas
- Environmental factors (sand dunes at Yorke Bay; penguins)







Conclusions

- Significant progress.
- Over £38,000,000 (USD 50,471,828) spent or committed from 2009 to 2020.
- UK requests the opportunity to continue this valuable work for up to a further five years, revising the Article 5 deadline to 1 March 2024.